federal register

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1976

PART III:

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

■

Architectural Glazing Materials

Proposed Safety Standard

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[16 CFR Part 1201]

ARCHITECTURAL GLAZING MATERIALS

Proposed Safety Standard

The purpose of this document is to propose, pursuant to section 7(f) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2056(f) (hereinafter referred to as CPSA or act)), a consumer product safety standard applicable to glazing materials used in certain architectural products. Written comment on the proposal is invited until March 12, 1976, and interested persons will have an opportunity to make an oral presentation of views on March 8, 1976, as described at the end of this notice.

In the proceedings leading to this proposal, the subject materials were referred to as "architectural glass." Commencing with this proposal, the name has been changed to "architectural glazing materials." This is consistent with the intent of the notice of proceeding and with the scope and definitions contained in the proposed standard. It recognizes that the materials covered by the standard can consist in whole or part of materials other than glass.

The proposed standard, 16 CFR Part 1201 below, prescribes safety requirements for the manufacture and construction of glazing materials for use in storm doors or combination doors, entrance/exit doors (both exterior and interior), shower and bathtub doors and enclosures, fixed glazed panels, and sliding or patio-type doors; the proposed standard also requires that the products enumerated which incorporate glazing materials must be constructed with glazing materials that meet the requirements of the standard. The proposed standard is designed for residential and certain nonresidential applications. It does not cover glazing materials used in the manufacture and construction of other architectural products such as (but not necessarily restricted to) prime windows, storm windows and certain glazed panels. After the effective date of the standard no person shall manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribute in commerce or import into the United States glazing material subject to the standard which does not comply with the requirements of the standard. For purposes of this standard fabricators (persons who assemble or otherwise incorporate glazing materials into the architectural products identified) are considered to be manufacturers as the term manufacturers is defined in § 1201.4(b) (13) and (14) of the standard. Distributors and retailers of glazing materials (including persons cutting glazing materials to size) are also covered by the standard. The proposed effective date for the standard is 180 days after the issuance of a final standard in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

BACKGROUND

On June 20, 1973, the Consumer Safety Glazing Committee (CSGC), petitioned the Commission under section 10 of the act (15 U.S.C. 2059), to commence a proceeding for the development of a consumer product safety standard to address the hazards associated with architectural glass. CSGC is an ad-hoc group of industry, labor and general interest groups initially formed in 1968 for the purpose of drafting and lobbying for passage of a Model Safety Glazing bill in the various states.

On November 1, 1973, the Commission, on the basis of information submitted by the CSGC, consideration of injury data reported by the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), and review of data and information gathered by the National Commission on Product Safety, granted CSGC's petition.

Copies of all the documents, data, information relative to the CSGC petition, the Commission's decisions thereon and other documents mentioned in this notice may be seen in the Office of the Secretary, 10th Floor, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20207.

The Commission commenced a proceeding to develop a consumer product safety standard applicable to architectural glass under section 7 of the act by publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of May 28, 1974 (39 FR 18502). In the notice of proceeding, the Commission preliminarily determined (1) that hazards associated with architectural glass present unreasonable risks of injury or death and (2) that one or more consumer product safety standards are necessary to eliminate or reduce those unreasonable risks of injury. Interested persons were invited to submit offers to develop a recommended safety standard, or to submit an existing standard as a proposed consumer product safety standard.

In the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 21, 1974 (39 FR 30191), the Commission announced its acceptance of a CSGC offer to develop a recommended standard. On November 1, 1974 (39 FR 38715), the Commission for good cause shown extended the time for developing the standard from October 25, 1974, to January 24, 1975, as requested by CSGC. The recommended standard was submitted by CSGC on January 24, 1975. Subsequently, on March 5, 1975 (40 FR 10227), the Commission extended to March 21, 1975, later corrected to March 25, 1975 (40 FR 13334), the period in which it must publish a proposed standard or withdraw the notice of proceeding. On March 26, 1975 (40 FR 13334), the Commission further extended this period to May 24, 1975.

On February 13 and February 18, 1975, the Commission staff completed briefing packages which evaluated the recommended standard submitted by CSGC. On April 9, 1975 Commission staff discussed the recommended standard at a public briefing before the Commission. CSGC submitted additional information in response to Commission requests on May 5, May 15, and May 29, 1975.

On the basis of the above information, the Commission determined that Commission staff should (1) convert CSGC's recommended standard to a performance standard to the degree practicable, (2) examine the recommended environmental tests to determine their relationship to safety and consider a single environmental test or the deletion of all such testing, and (3) make procedural changes as necessary. In view of the foregoing, the Commission, in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 23, 1975 (40 FR 30862), extended until October 29, 1975 the time in which it must either publish a proposed standard or withdraw the notice of proceeding. This was further extended until January 12, 1975 by notices in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 6, 1975 (40 FR 51685) and December 2, 1975 (40 FR 55897).

In the FEDERAL REGISTER notice which commenced the proceeding (39 FR 18502, May 28, 1974) the Commission identified the nature of the risk of injury associated with architectural glass (architectural glazing materials) as the following:

1. Lacerations, contusions, abrasions, and other injury or death resulting from walking or running into glass doors or panels believed to be open or mistaken as a means of egress, or pushing against glass panels in an attempt to open a door.

2. Lacerations, contusions, abrasions, and other injury or death resulting from accidentally falling into or through glass doors, adjacent panels and windows, bathtub enclosures, and shower stalls.

3. Lacerations, contusions, abrasions, and other injury or death resulting from opening, closing, washing or otherwise handling windows; and

4. Lacerations, contusions, abrasions, and other injury or death resulting from the act of installing, replacing, storing or otherwise manipulating glass panels in doors, flat fixed panels or sidelites, windows, bathtub enclosures and shower stalls, or from broken glass in doors, flat fixed panels or sidelites, windows, bathtub enclosures and shower stalls.

The basic problem involves the use of panels of annealed glass in certain locations that create an unreasonable risk of lacerations, contusions, or abrasions. The inherent properties of most commonly used thicknesses of annealed glass that contribute to unreasonable risks of injury are the low impact strength of the material and the presence upon breakage of sharp points and edges which cause the lacerations, contusions, or abrasions.

CSGC's recommended standard directly addresses the first two risks of injury identified above. By attempting to reduce the incidence of hazardous breakage, the standard also addresses the fourth risk of injury.

Neither CSGC's recommended standard, nor the proposed standard contain provisions for glazing materials used in windows and storm windows. (The third risk of injury listed above.) The preliminary determination in the notice of proceeding was based solely upon the number, severity, and type of injuries associated with this use of glazing materials. However, the Commission now finds that there is insufficient evidence to show whether the effect on cost, utility, and

availability of the products would be outweighed by the benefits that any standard that is feasible at this time may confer. Therefore, the Commission believes that a determination of unreasonable risk of injury is unsupportable at this time. This conclusion is based upon the following:

1. If the requirements of this proposed standard were applied to glazing materials for windows and storm windows, the cost of compliance with such requirements could be prohibitive (see draft economic impact analysis, discussed below, available for inspection at the Office of the Secretary).

2. According to tests conducted at the National Bureau of Standards for the Commission, requirements involving lower costs (e.g. the use of thicker annealed glass) if applied to glazing materials used in windows and storm windows could lead to fewer injuries, but might also lead to more severe injuries. Therefore, it is not possible to determine whether there would be a reduction of the risk of injury from proposing such requirements.

The Commission will continue, to encourage further efforts looking toward the reduction of injuries associated with glazing materials used in windows. The Commission will keep under continuing review all information available concerning injuries associated with windows and the technological practicability of developing a standard and may, in the future initiate a standard development proceeding relative to glazing material in windows.

As indicated above, CSGC's recommended standard has been the subject of engineering analysis and laboratory test work by CPSC to determine its adequacy in eliminating or reducing unreasonable risk of injury. This review produced a number of technical concerns as to the standard's adequacy and a general concern regarding the standard's being quality-control oriented rather than performance oriented. Section 7(a) of the act states that the requirements of a consumer product safety standard shall, wherever feasible, be expressed in terms of performance requirements. The changes made by the Commission in CSGC's recommended standard are designed to remedy these inadequacies to the degree practicable to reduce the unreasonable risk of injury associated with glazing materials.

The Proposed Standard

The proposed standard set forth below is designed to reduce or eliminate the unreasonable risk of injury associated with architectural glazing materials by ensuring that the glazing materials used in certain architectural products either do not break when impacted with a certain energy or break with characteristics that are less likely to cause an unreasonable risk of injury. The proposed standard is basically the standard which was recommended by CSGC with certain revisions, additions, and deletions made by the Commission's staff in response to the direction by the Commission discussed above. The major provisions and rationale for the proposed Part 1201, below, are:

1. *Impact Tests.* Affected products are defined and divided into two categories according to the expectation of high energy or low energy accident modes, as well as the opportunity for full body involvement (§ 1201.2(a) (3) and (4) below). Glazing material for products used in high risk areas or products subject to high impact energies (e.g., patio doors, bathtub and shower enclosures) are tested at 400 foot pounds, and glazing materials for other products (e.g., storm doors, entrance and exit doors) are tested at 150 food pounds. The impact requirements are designed to insure that glazing materials for each level of application will not break or will break with characteristics less likely to cause an unreasonable risk of injury. The Commission proposal would require a single impact at the specified energy level for each category. It differs from the CSGC recommended standard which would require glazing material for all products to be subjected to the same series of impact tests, regardless of the intended use of the product.

2. *Breakage Characteristics.* The proposed standard provides that glazing materials, when impacted as required by the standard, either do not break or break with one of a series of alternative acceptable breakage characteristics (§ 1201.4(e)(1) below). There are: (1) A requirement that the ten largest broken pieces not exceed a specified weight, (2) a requirement that a ball weighing 4 pounds and having a diameter of 3 inches shall not fall through the hole remaining in the glazing material after impact when the ball is placed on the material with the material held horizontally, or (3) a requirement that specimens have a modulus of elasticity (stiffness) less than 750,000 psi (5,170 megapascal) and a Rockwell hardness (M or R scale) less than 140. The first characteristic is the CSGC recommendation. The second characteristic differs from the CSGC recommendation which evaluates the hole while the glazing material is held vertically. The Commission believes the proposal which makes use of a 4 pound ball more adequately represents an evaluation of the likelihood of penetration and entrapment of a body part, because it will not allow a material to pass the test if a small scrap of remaining material is suspended in the opening or the hole closes after impact.

The third breakage criterion is also the criterion recommended by CSGC. The Commission recognizes that several further revisions of the stiffness/hardness criterion have been under consideration in the private sector, and the Commission solicits comments on what revisions might be included in the final standards.

This third breakage criterion is designed primarily to evaluate plastic glazing materials. The Commission understands that the requirement passes most plastics by virtue of their being plastics rather than establishing requirements based upon the hazard patterns associated with architectural glazing materials. Because of this, the Commission considered an internally developed requirement that plastic pieces no longer than two inches remaining in the frame be no sharper than 60 degrees. The Commission believes that such an included angle requirement might provide a criterion which differentiates materials that break into pointed or dagger-like pieces, which it believes might present an unreasonable risk of injury, from those pieces which break into more rounded patterns.

However, upon reviewing this new criterion further, the Commission decided to:

a. Propose those requirements for stiffness and hardness which were recommended by CSGC.

b. Determine if there is a correlation between any risk of injury associated with plastic glazing material and the degree of sharpness of the piece remaining in the frame after impact.

c. Determine whether an included angle criterion can be generalized to other glazing materials.

If these additional efforts lead to a criterion which is considered by the Commission to be acceptable either for plastics, or for other glazing materials, the new criterion will be proposed for comment and issuance in place of currently proposed criteria for stiffness and hardness (§ 1201.4(e)(1)(C)). If an included angle criterion is to be part of this standard, it will be proposed for comment prior to issuance of this standard in final form. In the event that an included angle criterion is not proposed prior to issuance of this standard, any further consideration would be part of an amendment process as described in section 9(e) of CPSA.

Because the included angle criterion is still under consideration, the Commission is hereby soliciting comment on the advantages and disadvantages of the criterion, including submission of any available quantitive technical data.

3. *Environmental Durability Tests.* The proposed standard requires that accelerated or simulated weathering tests be conducted periodically to insure maintenance of environmental durability of the glazing materials. These accelerated tests are essentially those recommended by CSGC with minor revisions.

4. *Fire Doors.* The proposed standard would require glazing used in fire doors to comply with this Part 1201. This changes the CSGC recommendation that fire doors be exempted from coverage. CSGC made their recommendation because currently marketed glazing materials meeting fire codes often do not meet impact test criteria. However, glazed products which must meet fire codes are often used in high risk locations, e.g. school corridors and emergency exits. The Commission has in-depth investigation reports which indicate that serious injuries have occurred in such

locations associated with glazing materials meeting the fire codes. The Commission believes that glazing materials can be developed which will meet the requirements both of this standard and of the various fire codes.

5. *Procedural Changes to the CSGC Recommended Standard.* The proposed standard contains several minor procedural differences from those contained in the CSGC recommended standard. These have to do with construction of the test frame, handling of the impactor, provision for use of either a carbon arc or xenon arc lamp in accelerated environmental durability tests, changes in the relative humidity for the accelerated test for plastics for indoor use, and limiting of the applicability of an infrared spectrograph as a substitute for accelerated testing of plastics. The Commission staff developed these modifications during their evaluation of the recommended standard.

Rationales for the requirements of the standard including modification made by the Commission are available for review in the Office of the Secretary.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Economic analysis. In its consideration of the proposed standard the Commission has taken into account the need of the public for the products and the probable effects of the standard upon the utility, cost, and availability of the consumer products to meet such need. These were among the factors the Commission weighed in developing an estimation of the economic impact of such a standard on consumers, on affected manufacturers of glazing materials used in architectural products subject to the standard and those other persons involved in the various marketing levels of the assembly, distribution, and sale process, and on other areas of the general economy. A draft economic analysis is available for inspection at the Office of the Secretary.

Environmental impact. After due deliberation, the Commission has determined that there are no potentially significant adverse environmental effects associated with the proposed standard. The factors considered in making this determination are contained in an environmental assessment that may be seen in the Office of the Secretary.

Findings. Prior to promulgating a consumer product safety rule, the Commission shall consider, and shall make appropriate findings for inclusion in such a rule: (1) the degree and nature of the risk of injury the rule is designed to eliminate or reduce; (2) the approximate number of consumer products, or types or classes thereof, subject to such rule; (3) the need of the public for the consumer products subject to such rule, and the probable effect of such rule upon the utility, cost, or availability of such products to meet such need; (4) any means of achieving the effect of the order while minimizing adverse effects on competition or disruption or dislocation of manufacturing and other commercial practices consistent with the public health and safety; (5) that the rule is reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce an unreasonable risk associated with such product; and (6) that the promulgation of the rule is in the public interest (15 U.S.C. 2058(c)).

Stockpiling. Section 9(d)(2) of the act (15 U.S.C. 2058(d)(2)) authorizes the Commission to prohibit manufacturers from stockpiling a product subject to a consumer product safety standard between issuance of the final standard and its effective date. Stockpiling is defined as manufacturing or importing of a product during this time period at a rate significantly greater than the rate at which the product was produced or imported during a base period (set by rule) ending prior to the promulgation date.

A proposed antistockpiling rule (§ 1201.6 below) is included in the proposed standard to insure that the purposes of the standard, if promulgated, will not be circumvented. Section 1201.6 specifies that manufacturers, fabricators, and importers of certain architectural products who incorporate glazing material into those products shall not incorporate glazing materials which do not comply with the requirements of a final glazing material standard, into those products between the date the final standard is issued and the date the standard becomes effective, at a rate which is greater than the rate of production or importation during the base period plus ten percent. The base period is, at the option of the manufacturer or importer concerned, any period of 180 consecutive days beginning on or after January 1, 1974, and ending on or before July 1, 1975.

The Commission believes that permission of an 18 month period from which the 6-months base period may be selected is justified in this standard because of the large number of different products covered, the variety of seasonal production patterns, and the cyclical economic factors that have influenced production for the building industry in recent years. The allowance of an increase over the base period not to exceed 10% is consistent with normal growth rates within the architectural products industry, and therefore should not represent production or incorporation at a significantly greater rate than the base period.

The stockpiling provision in the proposed Standard is authorized by section 9(d)(2) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058(d)(2)). Therefore, any amendment to the stockpiling provision would be governed by the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) rather than section 9(e) of the Consumer Product Safety Act.

Preemption. Section 26(a) of the act (15 U.S.C. 0275(a)) provides that whenever a consumer product safety standard issued under the act is in effect and applies to a risk of injury associated with a consumer product, no State or political subdivision of a State shall have any authority either to establish or to continue in effect any provision of a safety standard or regulation which prescribes any requirements as to the performance, composition, contents, design, finish, construction, packaging, or labeling of such products which are designed to deal with the same risk of injury associated with such consumer product, unless such requirements are identical to the requirements of the standard promulgated under the act. This means, in effect, that most State standards in existence will be completely or substantially preempted by the CPSC standard upon its effective date. Such State standards that address the same risk of injury dealt with by the Federal Standard must be identical to the Federal Standard to be enforceable. The Commission encourages all States to adopt this Federal Standard, when issued.

However, in conjunction with the above, section 26(c) of the act (15 U.S.C. 2075(c)) provides that upon application of a State or political subdivision thereof, the Commission may by rule, after notice and opportunity for oral presentation of views, exempt from the preemption provisions of section 26(a) (under such conditions as the Commission may impose) a proposed safety standard or regulation described in the application for exemption. In such cases, the applicant must establish that the proposed standard or regulation (1) imposes a higher level of performance than the standard promulgated under the act, (2) is required by compelling local conditions, and (3) does not unduly burden interstate commerce.

Certification and identification marking. Specific certification and identification marking requirements are not included in the standard, but will be issued in a separate rule developed under the authority of section 14 of the Consumer Product Safety Act. The rule on certification and identification marking will be proposed for public comment in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 (Administrative Procedure Act), and the rule will be issued prior to the effective date of the standard. Issuance and any subsequent amendment of such a rule will, therefore, be governed by the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) rather than section 7 of the Consumer Product Safety Act.

Manufacturers and private labelers are required to comply with the provisions of section 14(a)(1) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 2063(a)(1)) even in the absence of a regulation.

Reference standards. Certain voluntary standards have been referenced in this Part 1201. The referenecs pertain to the voluntary standards issued on the cited dates, and not to any prior or subsequent revisions. Revisions to those reference standards would not be incorporated into this Part 1201 unless Part 1201 itself is amended under section 9(e) of the CPSA to incorporate these revisions.

Metric conversions. This standard was developed using the English system of units. Metric equivalents have been included in the text of the standard for

convenience. Metric equivalents have not been added to the figures. The conversion factors to be used there are:

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 pound = .4536 kilograms

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSAL

Having considered CSGC's recommended standard for glazing materials used in certain architectural products, the supportive material submitted therewith, and other relevant information, the Commission concludes that the standard, changed as described above and with additional editorial changes, should be proposed as a consumer product safety standard as set forth below.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Consumer Product Safety Act (Pub. L. 92-573, sec. 7(f), 86 Stat. 1215; 15 U.S.C. 2056(f)), the Commission proposes that Title 16, Chapter II, be amended by adding to Subchapter B a new Part 1201 as follows:

PART 1201—A SAFETY STANDARD FOR ARCHITECTURAL GLASS

Sec.
1201.1 Scope and application.
1201.2 Definitions.
1201.3 General requirements.
1201.4 Test procedures.
1201.5 Certification and labeling requirements.
1201.6 Prohibited stockpiling.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 3, 7, 9, 14, Pub. L. 92-573, 86 Stat. 1212-17; 15 U.S.C. 2056, 2058.

§ 1201.1 Scope and application.

(a) *Scope.* This Part 1201, a consumer product safety standard, prescribes the safety requirements for glazing materials used in any of the following architectural products:

(1) Storm doors or combination doors.
(2) Doors.
(3) Bathtub doors and enclosures.
(4) Shower doors and enclosures.
(5) Glazed panels.
(6) Sliding glass doors (patio-type).

It also requires that these products which incorporate glazing materials be constructed with glazing materials that meet the requirements of this part. The safety requirements are designed to reduce or eliminate unreasonable risk of death or serious injury to consumers when glazing material is broken by human contact.

(b) *Application.* This Part 1201 shall apply to glazing materials used in the architectural products listed in paragraph (a) of this section and to those products if they are made with glazing material when such glazing material or products are manufactured for sale, offered for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States after the effective date of the standard and are sold to or for the personal use consumption of enjoyment of consumers in or around a permanent or temporary household or residence or in recreational, school, public, or other buildings or parts thereof. For purposes of this standard, fabricators and persons who assemble glazed panels are considered to be manufacturers of the architectural products listed in § 1201.1(a) of this part.

(c) *Effective date.* The effective date shall be 180 days after publication of this Part 1201 in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 1201.2 Definitions.

(a) As used in this Part 1201:

(1) "Annealed glass" means glass that has been subjected to a slow, controlled cooling process during manufacture to control residual stresses so that it can be cut or subjected to other fabrication. Regular polished plate, float, sheet, window, rolled, and patterned surface glasses are examples of annealed glass.

(2) "Bathtub doors and enclosures" means assemblies of panels and/or doors that are installed on the lip of or immediately surrounding a bathtub.

(3) "Category I products" means any of the following architectural products:

(i) Storm doors or combination doors that contain no single piece of glazing material greater than 6 square feet (0.55 or more square meters) in surface area of one side of the piece of glazing material.

(ii) Doors that contain no single piece of glazing material greater than 6 square feet (0.55 or more square meters) in surface area of one side of the piece of glazing material.

(iii) Glazed panels that contain no single piece of glazing material greater than 6 square feet (0.55 or more square meters) in surface area of one side of the piece of glazing material.

(4) "Category II products" means any of the following architectural products:

(i) Shower doors and enclosures.
(ii) Bathtub doors and enclosures.
(iii) Sliding glass doors (patio type).
(iv) Storm doors or combination doors that contain any piece of glazing material of 6 or more square feet (0.55 or more square meters) in surface area of one side of the piece of glazing material.
(v) Doors that contain any piece of glazing material of 6 or more square feet (0.55 or more square meters) in surface area of one side of the piece of glazing material.
(vi) Glazed panels that contain any piece of glazing material of 6 or more square feet (0.55 or more square meters) in surface area of one side of the piece of glazing material.

(5) "Distributor" means a person to whom a consumer product is delivered or sold for purposes of distribution in commerce, including persons cutting glazing material to size, except that such term does not include a manufacturer or retailer of such product.

(6) "Distribution in commerce" means to sell in commerce, to introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce, or to hold for sale or distribution after introduction into commerce.

(7) "Door" means an assembly that is installed in an interior or exterior wall; that is movable in a sliding, pivoting, hinged, or revolving direction; and that is used by consumers to produce or close off an opening for use as a means of human ingress or egress.

(8) "Fabricator" means any person who assembles or otherwise incorporates glazing materials into an architectural product listed in § 1201.1(a).

(9) "Glass" means a hard, brittle, amorphous substance produced by fusion, usually consisting of mutually dissolved silica and silicates that also contains soda and lime, which may be transparent, translucent, or opaque.

(10) "Glazed panel" means a glazing material used in any building listed in § 1201.1(b) that is:

(i) In residential buildings, the first piece of operable or nonoperable glazing material adjacent to a door whose nearest vertical edge is within 12 inches (31 centimeters) of the door; or

(ii) In all buildings other than residential buildings, any piece of operable or nonoperable glazing material adjacent to a door whose nearest vertical edge is within 48 inches (1.2 meters) of the door; or

(iii) In all buildings other than residential buildings, all panels not described in paragraph (a)(10)(ii) of this section where:

(A) The lowest edge of the glazing material is less than 18 inches (46 centimeters) above any floor or any walking surface; and

(B) The exposed glazing material in such panel exceeds 6 square feet (0.55 square meters); and

(C) There is a walking surface on both sides, either of which is within 36 inches (92 centimeters) of such panel and the horizontal planes of such walking surfaces are within 12 inches (31 centimeters) of each other.

(iv) Not included in the definition of glazed panels are:

(A) Panels where an intervening interior permanent wall is between the door and the panel(s) described in paragraph (a)(10)(ii) of this section;

(B) Panels described in paragraph (a)(10)(iii) of this section that have a horizontal member such as a piece of the framing or permanent chair rail no less than 1½ inches (4 centimeters) in width, which is located between 18 and 36 inches (46 and 91 centimeters) above the walking surface.

(11) "Glazing material" means glass, plastics, organic-coated glass, tempered glass, laminated glass, wired glass, or combinations thereof where these are used:

(i) In openings through the architectural products listed in § 1201.1(a), or

(ii) As the architectural products themselves, e.g. glazed panels or unframed doors.

(12) "Laminated glass" means glazing material composed of two or more pieces of glass bonded to an intervening layer or layers of resilient plastic material.

(13) "Manufacture" means to manufacture, produce or assemble.

(14) "Manufacturer" means any person who manufactures or imports a glazing material or architectural product listed in § 1201.1(a) that incorporates glazing material.

(15) "Mirror" means a treated, polished or smooth glazing material that forms images by the reflection of light.

(16) "Mobile home" means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is eight body feet (2.4 body meters) or more in width and is thirty-two body feet (9.7 body meters) or more in length, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities.

(17) Other buildings or parts thereof" means buildings or parts thereof (other than residential, school, public, or recreational buildings) in which all or part of the building is open to the public with or without specific invitation. Included are buildings or parts thereof such as banks and recreational or retail facilities in a building and multiuse buildings that contain residential units.

(18) "Organic-coated glass" means a glazing material consisting of a piece of glass coated and bonded on one or both sides with an applied polymeric coating, sheeting, or film.

(19) "Patio door" (See "sliding glass doors (patio-type)" in paragraph (a) (29) of this section.

(20) "Permanent label" means a label that will remain permanently legible and visible after installation of the glazing material and that would be destroyed in attempts to remove it from the glazing material and includes (but is not limited to) sandblast, acid etch, hot-stamp, and destructible polyester labels.

(21) "Plastic" means an organic transparent or translucent glazing material that consists of a single sheet of plastic material, a combination of two or more such sheets laminated together, or a combination of plastic material and reinforcement material in the form of fiber or flakes.

(22) "Private labeler" means an owner of a brand or trademark on the label of a consumer product which bears a private label, and includes any fabricator, distributor, or installer who cuts certified and permanently labeled glazing materials into smaller pieces.

(23) "Public building" means a building of public assembly or meeting including (but not limited to) a museum, place of worship, restaurant.

(24) "Recreational building" means a building used for recreational purposes including (but not limited to) a theater, stadium, gymnasium, amusement park building or library.

(25) "Residential building" means a structure, permanent or temporary, such as a single or multifamily residence, including (but not limited to) a house, apartment building, lodging home, dormitory, hotel, motel, hospital, sanitarium, mobile home (as defined in paragraph (a)(16) of this section), and nursing home, used as a dwelling for one or more persons or families. Public area of all residential buildings, such as lobbies and other common facilities, are included within the definition of "other buildings or parts thereof" in paragraph (a) (21) of this section.

(26) "Retailer" means a person to whom a consumer product is delivered or sold for purposes of sale or distribution by such person to a consumer, including a person who cuts glazing material to size.

(2) "School building" means a structure designed primarily for the conduct of educational instruction and includes the classrooms, libraries, administrative offices, auditoriums, eating and sanitary facilities, stadiums, and gymnasiums and all other structures associated with such buildings.

(28) "Shower door and enclosure" means an assembly of one or more panels installed to form all or part of the wall and/or door of a shower stall.

(29) "Sliding glass door (patio-type)" means an assembly of one or more panels, at least one of which is suitably movable for use as a means of human ingress or egress. The term includes the nonmovable and movable panels of such assembly.

(30) "Storm door (or combination door)" means a movable assembly, used in tandem with an exterior door to protect the door against weather elements and to improve indoor climate control.

(31) "Tempered glass" means a piece of specially heat treated or chemically treated glass that cannot be cut, drilled, ground, or polished after treatment without fracture. When fractured at any point, if properly tempered, the entire piece breaks into small granular pieces.

(32) "Wired glass" means a single piece of annealed glass that contains wire embedded in the body of the glass.

(33) "Commission" means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(b) Definitions given in the Consumer Product Safety Act, and not repeated in this section, are applpicable to this Part 1201.

§ 1201.3 General requirements.

(a) All glazing materials used or intended for use in glazed architectural products listed in § 1201.1(a) and defined in § 1201.2 shall meet the test requirements in § 1201.4, and shall be labeled in accordance with § 1201.5.

(b) Glazing materials used in architectural products not listed in § 1201.1 (a) are not subject to this Part 1201.

§ 1201.4 Test procedures.

(a) *Types of tests*—(1) *Impact test.* Specimens are struck as prescribed by paragraph (d)(1) of this section using equipment specified by paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section. Results of the impact test are to be interpreted in accordance with paragraph (e)(1) of this section. The test specimens are to be selected in accordance with paragraph (c) (1) and (2) of this section.

(2) *Accelerated environmental durability tests.* Each manufacturer shall test or cause to be tested each of its different types of glazing material covered by this Part 1201 in accordance with the accelerated tests referenced in table I, "Accelerated Tests" of this section.

TABLE I.—*Accelerated tests (applicable paragraphs)*

Glazing material	Specimen	Test equipment	Exposure	Criteria for passing
Laminated glass	Sec. 1201.4(c)(1) and (c)(3)(i).	Sec. 1201.4(b)(3)(i)	Sec. 1201.4(d)(2)(i)	Sec. 1201.4(e)(2)(i).
Organic-coated glass.	Sec. 1201.4 (c)(1) and (c)(3)(ii).	Sec. 1201.4(b)(3)(ii) or (b)(3)(iii) or (b)(3)(iv).	Sec. 1201.4(d)(2)(ii)	Sec. 1201.4(e)(2)(ii)(B).
Plastics	Sec. 1201.4 (c)(1) and (c)(3)(ii)	Sec. 1201.4 (b)(3)(ii) or (b)(3)(iii) or (b)(3)(iv).	Sec. 1201.4(d)(2)(ii)	Sec. 1201.4(e)(2)(ii)(A).
Plastics (indoor)	Sec. 1201.4 (c)(1) and (c)(3)(iii).	Sec. 1201.4(b)(3)(v)	Sec. 1201.4(d)(2)(iii)	Sec. 1201.4(e)(2)(ii)(C).
Tempered glass	Exempt			
New products	See sec. 1201.4(a)(3)			

(3) Separate testing is required for different glazing materials or for differences within a type of glazing material that could noticeably affect performance in the impact or environmental durability tests. Such differences could include (but are not limited to): nominal thickness or thicknesses, method of manufacture (in appropriate cases), types and amounts of additives, and composition of base materials and adhesives.

(b) *Impact test equipment*—(1) *Impact test frame and subframe. (See figures 1, 2, 3, and 4).* (i) The impact test frame shall be constructed to minimize movement and deflection of its members during testing. For this purpose, the structural framing and bracing members shall be steel angles (3 inches by 5 inches by ¼ inch—7.7 centimeters by 12.7 centimeters by 0.7 centimeters) or other sections and materials or equal or greater rigidity, except that impact test frames already in existence on the effective date of this Part 1201 that conform to the requirements of ANSI Standard Z97.1–1972[1] and which are as rigid as the steel angle frame need not be modified to be specified steel angle construction.

[1] Entitled "Performance Specifications and Methods of Test for Safety Glazing Material Used in Buildings," January 20, 1972 approved and published by American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

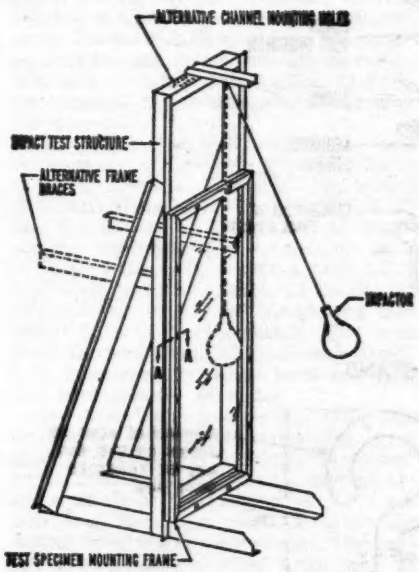

FIG 1-GLASS IMPACT TEST STRUCTURE

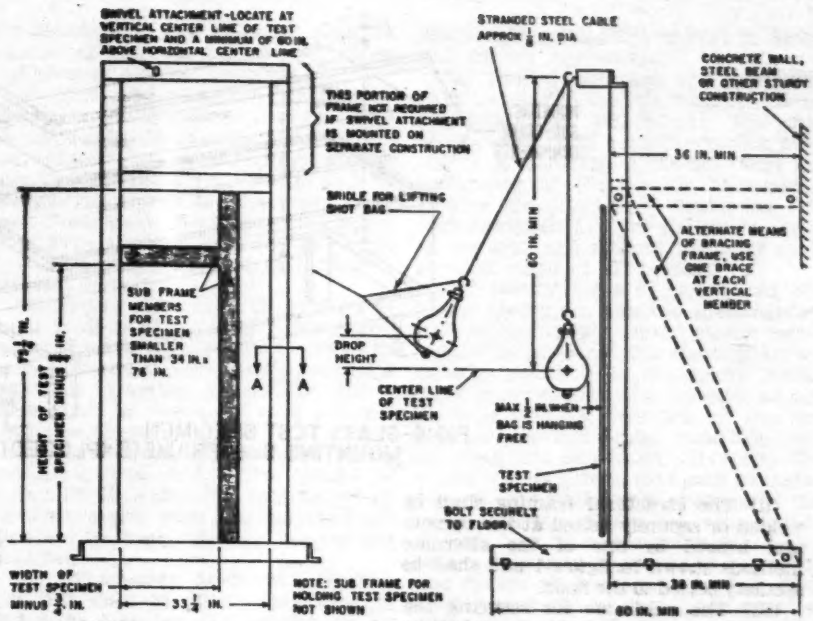
SWIVEL ATTACHMENT-LOCATE AT VERTICAL CENTER LINE OF TEST SPECIMEN AND A MINIMUM OF 60 IN. ABOVE HORIZONTAL CENTER LINE
THIS PORTION OF FRAME NOT REQUIRED IF SWIVEL ATTACHMENT IS MOUNTED ON SEPARATE CONSTRUCTION
SUB FRAME MEMBERS FOR TEST SPECIMEN SMALLER THAN 34 IN. x 76 IN.
HEIGHT OF TEST SPECIMEN MINUS 6 IN.
76 IN.
A
A
WIDTH OF TEST SPECIMEN MINUS 3/4 IN.
33 1/4 IN.
NOTE: SUB FRAME FOR HOLDING TEST SPECIMEN NOT SHOWN
STRANDED STEEL CABLE APPROX 1/8 IN. DIA
CONCRETE WALL, STEEL BEAM OR OTHER STURDY CONSTRUCTION
36 IN. MIN
BRIDLE FOR LIFTING SHOT BAG
60 IN. MIN
ALTERNATE MEANS OF BRACING FRAME, USE ONE BRACE AT EACH VERTICAL MEMBER
DROP HEIGHT
CENTER LINE OF TEST SPECIMEN
MAX 1/2 IN. WHEN BAG IS HANGING FREE
TEST SPECIMEN
BOLT SECURELY TO FLOOR
30 IN. MIN
60 IN. MIN

FIG 2-TEST FRAME

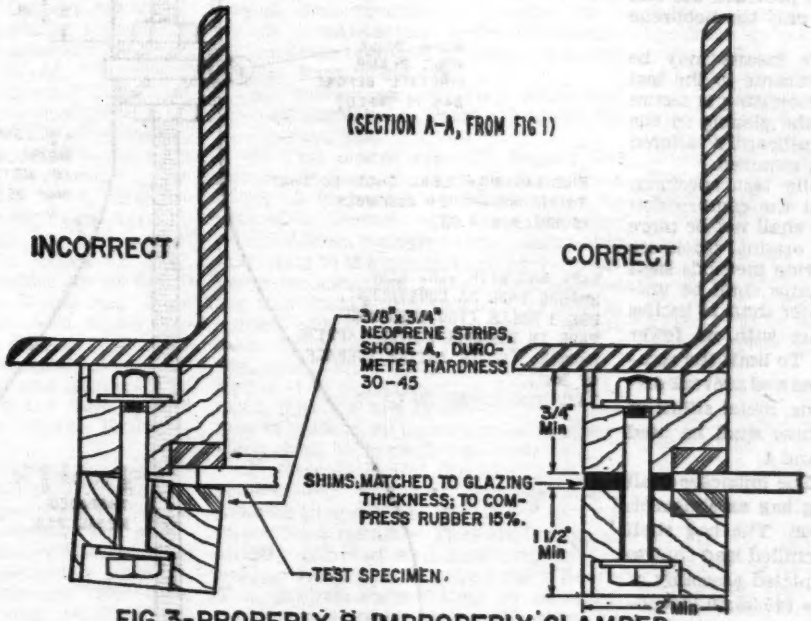

FIG 3-PROPERLY & IMPROPERLY CLAMPED TEST SPECIMEN(>1/8" THICK)

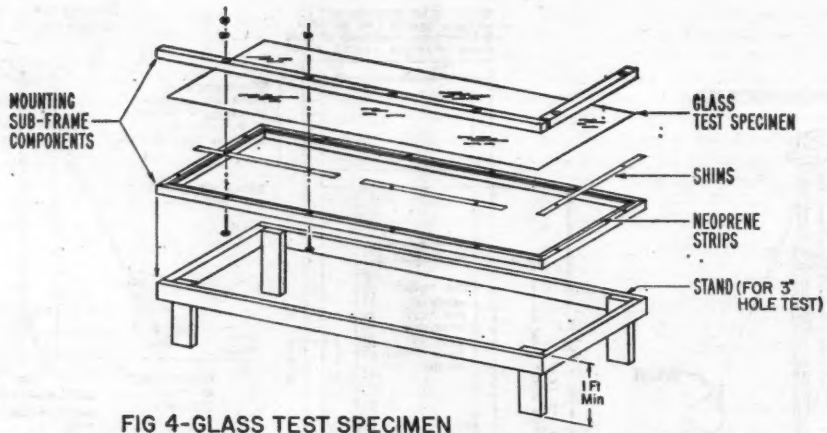

FIG 4-GLASS TEST SPECIMEN MOUNTING SUB-FRAME(EXPLODED) & STAND

(ii) The structural framing shall be welded or securely bolted at the corners and braced by one of the alternate methods shown in figure 1 and shall be securely bolted to the floor.

(iii) The subframe for securing the test specimen on all four edges shall be reinforced at each corner. The material is shown as wood in figure 3, but other materials may be used provided the test specimen will contact only the neoprene strips.

(iv) Any reasonable means may be used to secure the subframe to the test frame so long as the mounting is secure and the pressure on the glazing in the subframe is not significantly altered when the subframe is removed.

(v) Pressures on the test specimen shall be controlled but the compression of the neoprene strips shall not be more than 15 percent of the original thickness of the neoprene. Securing methods such as wing bolts and clamps shall be uniformly spaced no greater than 18 inches (45 centimeters) apart with no fewer than two on any edge. To limit the compression of the neoprene and prevent distortion of the subframe, metal shims of an appropriate thickness shall be used as shown in figures 3 and 4.

(2) *Impactor*—(i) The impactor shall be a leather punching bag as shown in figure 5 of this section. The bag shall be filled with No. 7½ chilled lead shot to a total weight of completed assembly of 100 pounds ± 4 ounces (45.36±0.11 kilograms). The rubber bladder shall be left in place and filled through a hole cut into the upper part. After filling the rubber bladder, the top should be either twisted around the threaded metal rod below the metal sleeve or pulled over the metal sleeve and tied with a cord or leather thong. Note that the hanging strap must be removed. The bag should be laced in the normal manner. The exterior of the bag shall be completely covered by ½-inch (1.3 centimeters) wide polyester glass fiber reinforced tape or equivalent (figure 5).

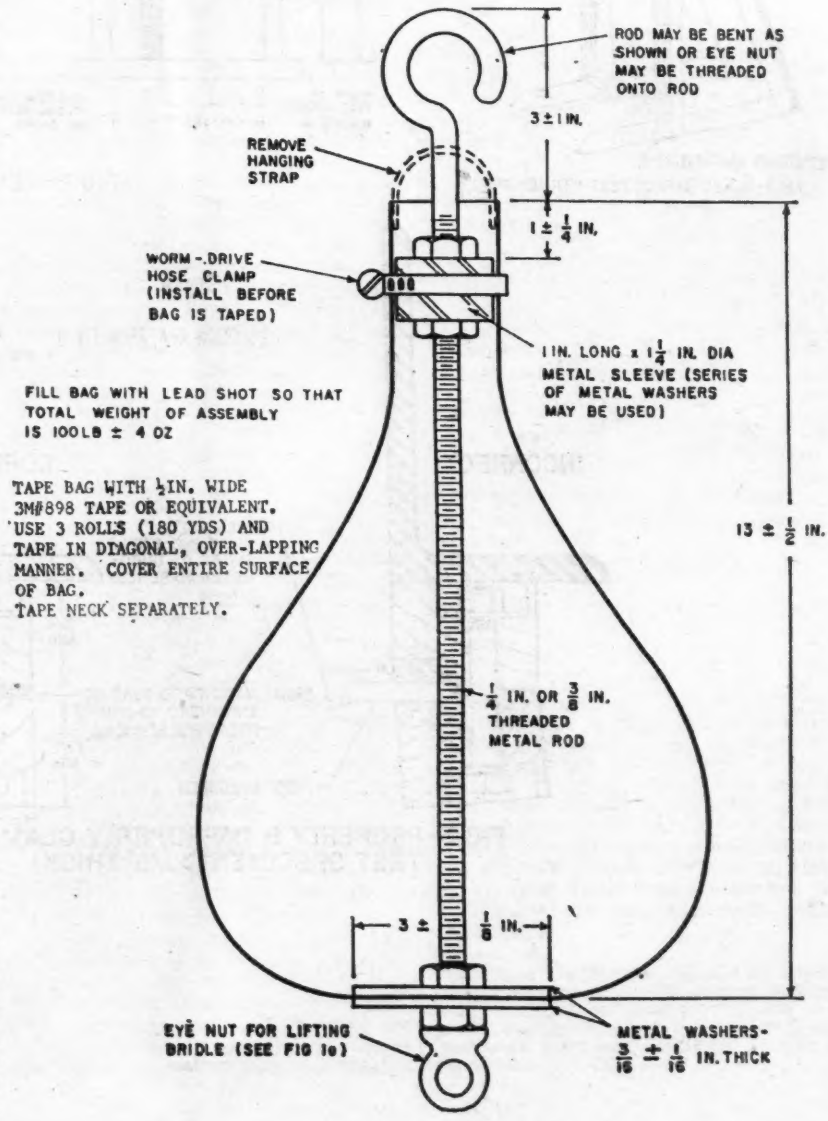
ROD MAY BE BENT AS SHOWN OR EYE NUT MAY BE THREADED ONTO ROD
3 ± 1 IN.
REMOVE HANGING STRAP
1 ± 1/4 IN.
WORM-DRIVE HOSE CLAMP (INSTALL BEFORE BAG IS TAPED)
1 IN. LONG x 1 1/4 IN. DIA METAL SLEEVE (SERIES OF METAL WASHERS MAY BE USED)
FILL BAG WITH LEAD SHOT SO THAT TOTAL WEIGHT OF ASSEMBLY IS 100 LB ± 4 OZ
TAPE BAG WITH ½IN. WIDE 3M#898 TAPE OR EQUIVALENT. USE 3 ROLLS (180 YDS) AND TAPE IN DIAGONAL, OVER-LAPPING MANNER. COVER ENTIRE SURFACE OF BAG.
TAPE NECK SEPARATELY.
13 ± 1/2 IN.
1/4 IN. OR 3/8 IN. THREADED METAL ROD
3 ± 1/8 IN.
EYE NUT FOR LIFTING BRIDLE (SEE FIG 1e)
METAL WASHERS- 3/16 ± 1/16 IN. THICK

FIG 5-IMPACTOR

(ii) The impactor shall be supported as shown in figure 2. Provisions shall be made for raising the impactor to drop heights of up to 48 inches (1.22 meters). At its release it shall have been supported so that the pin going through its center was in line with the steel cable. The impactor shall not wobble or oscillate after its release.

(3) *Environmental durability test equipment*—(i) *Boil test.* Two containers of water shall be provided with means to maintain one at 150°±5° F (66°±2° C) and the second at a slow boil at atmospheric pressure. The containers shall be large enough to accept a rack holding three specimens, each 12 inches (30 centimeters) square, of the glazing material in a vertical position. The rack shall be positioned so that each specimen is surrounded by at least one inch (2.5 centimeters) of water.

(ii) *Simulated weathering test.* The equipment shall be the apparatus commercially known as a "Weatherometer" or its functional equivalent, incorporating a single or twin carbon arc or a xenon arc. Recorders shall monitor the energy reaching the specimens. The carbon-arc equipment, when used, shall be operated in accordance with ASTM G 23–69, "Operating Light- and Water-Exposure Apparatus (Carbon-Arc Type) for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials," March 21, 1969, as augmented for plastics by ASTM D 1499–64, "Operating Light- and Water-Exposure Apparatus (Carbon-Arc Type) for Exposure of Plastics," August 31, 1964. The xenon-arc equipment, when used, shall employ the borosilicate filter and be operated in accordance with ASTM G 26–70, "Operating Light- and Water-Exposure Apparatus (Xenon-Arc Type) for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials," April 13, 1970, as augmented for plastics by ASTM D 2565–70, "Operating Xenon-Arc Type (Water-Cooled) Light- and Water-Exposure Apparatus for Exposure of Plastics," June 12, 1970, Procedure B. (ASTM methods are approved and published by the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.)

(iii) *Outdoor weathering test equipment.* Commercial outdoor exposure test racks shall face the specimens south and inclined skyward 45 degrees. The specimens shall be mounted so that at least 80 percent of each surface is fully exposed to the environment. The total amount of solar energy reaching the specimens shall be recorded.

(iv) *Intensified weathering test.* The Equatorial Mount with Mirrors for Acceleration with Water found at the Desert Sunshine Exposure Tests near Phoenix, Arizona, may be used with appropriate water spray cycle. The total solar energy reaching the specimens shall be monitored.

(v) *Indoor aging test.* A test chamber large enough to contain four specimens of size used in the impact test (see paragraph (c)(2) of this section) shall be used. Hangers shall be provided to support the specimens vertically with 4 inches (11 centimeters) of separation for air circulation. The chamber shall be capable of reaching 140° F (60° C) at 100 percent relative humidity.

(c) *Test specimens*—(1) *Condition of specimens.* All specimens shall be tested as supplied by the manufacturer, following removal of any temporary protective masking materials. No tests shall be commenced before the specimens have been stored in the laboratory for 4 hours. Specimens shall be arranged to permit free circulation of air to all surfaces during this period.

(2) *Impact specimens.* Impact specimens shall be of the largest size manufactured up to a maximum width of 34 inches (86 centimeters) and a maximum height of 76 inches (1.9 meters). Specimens shall be tested for each nominal thickness offered.

(3) *Environmental durability specimens*—(i) *Boil test.* Three pieces 12 inches by 12 inches (30 centimeters by 30 centimeters) with nominal thickness identical to those submitted for the impact test.

(ii) *Weathering tests*—(A) *Plastics.* Not less than 10 plastic specimens ½ inches by 5 inches (1.3 centimeters by 12.7 centimeters) by thickness identical to those submitted for the impact test.

(B) *Organic-coated glass.* Six organic-coated glass speciments 2 inches by 6 inches (5 centimeters by 15 centimeters) by thickness identical to those submitted for the impact test.

(iii) *Indoor service.* Four additional samples identical to those submitted for the impact test.

(d) *Test procedures*—(1) *Impact test procedure.* Each specimen shall be struck within 2 inches (5 centimeters) of its geometric center with the impactor dropped from a single height, designated according to the product category. Specimens for category I shall be impacted one time from a drop height of 18 to 18½ inches (458 to 470 millimeters). Specimens for category II shall be impacted one time from drop height of 48 to 48½ inches (1.22 to 1.23 meters). For all specimens that are not symmetric from surface to surface, an equal number of specimens shall be impacted on each side.

(2) *Environmental durability test procedures*—(i) *Boil test.* The specimens shall be immersed in the 150° F (66° C) water for 3 minutes. They shall then be quickly removed and immersed in the boiling water and left there for 2 hours. The specimens shall then be removed, cooled, and dried for examination as specified in § 1201.4(e)(2)(1) of this standard.

(ii) *Accelerated weathering test.* The specimens shall be retained in the selected equipment (paragraph (b)(3)(ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section) until exposed to 200,000±10,000 langleys (200.±10. kilo-calories per square centimeter) of radiation. Three organic-coated glass specimens shall be mounted with the coated surface away from the radiation; the other three specimens shall be kept in darkness at 73° F (23° C) for use as controls. Half of the number of the plastic specimens shall be exposed to radiation and half of the number of plastic specimens shall be kept in darkness for use as controls.

(iii) *Indoor aging test.* The specimens shall be hung in the test chamber for 10 complete cycles (480 hours). The procedure shall be in accordance with procedure A of ASTM D 756–56, "Test for Resistance of Plastics to Accelerated Service Conditioning," September 10, 1956, except that during the humid phase of the cycle the relative humidity shall be maintained at 100 percent.

(iv) *Identification of plastic and adhesive specimens.* Infrared spectrograms may be made of any initial plastic specimen. Replication of this spectrogram by samples taken from subsequent specimens shall identify the material as acceptable without repetition of the accelerated environmental durability test. In using this paragraph (d)(2)(iv) the manufacturer attests that each formulation is physically and chemically the same as that used for the initial qualification test. This paragraph (d)(2)(iv) may not be used to negate or supercede the results of any actual testing. This section may not be used for composites such as laminated glass or organic-coated glass.

(e) *Interpretation of results*—(1) *Impact test.* (i) A glazing material shall be judged to pass the impact test if the specimen tested meets any one of the criteria listed in paragraph (e)(1)(i)(A) through (D) of this section:

(A) When breakage occurs (numerous cracks and fissures may occur) no opening shall develop in the test sample through which a 3-inch (76 millimeters) diameter solid steel sphere, weighing 4 pounds ±3 oz (1.81±0.08 kilograms), passes when placed (not dropped) in the opening. For this criterion, the sample after being impacted shall be placed, while remaining in the subframe, in a horizontal, impact side-up position with a minimum of one foot (31 centimeters) of free space immediately beneath the specimen.

(B) When breakage occurs, the 10 largest crack-free particles selected within 5 minutes subsequent to the test shall weigh no more than the equivalent weight of 10 square inches (64 square centimeters) of the original specimen.

(C) The specimen has:

(*1*) A modulus of elasticity less than 750,000 psi (5,170 megapascal) when measured by ASTM D 790–71, "Standard Method of Test for Flexural Properties of Plastics," October 29, 1971, and

(*2*) A Rockwell hardness (M or R scale) less than 140 when measured by ASTM D 785–65 (Reapproved 1970), "Standard Method of Test for Rockwell Hardness of Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials," August 31, 1965.

(D) The specimen shall not break but is not required to remain within the frame.

(ii) A glazing material may be qualified for both category I and category II, but in such case, specimens must be tested in accordance with the procedures for each category.

(2) *Environmental durability tests*—(i) *Boil test.* The glass itself may crack in this test, but no bubbles or other defects

shall develop more than ½ inch (12 millimeters) from the outer edge of the specimen or from any crack that may develop. Any specimen in which the glass cracks to an extent that confuses the results shall be discarded and another specimen shall be tested in its stead.

(ii) *Accelerated weathering test*—(A) *Plastics.* (*1*) Plastic specimens shall be evaluated before and after exposure as described in Method B, "Simple Beam (Charpy-Type) Test," of ASTM D 256–73, "Test for Impact Resistance of Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials," November 27, 1973. The exposed specimens shall be tested with the exposed surface subjected to tension. In the case of thin materials, the span of the specimens shall be reduced to 2 inches (50 millimeters) to avoid having the specimens bend enough to slip between the supports without breaking. For materials that will not break on this 2-inch (50 millimeters) span the specimens shall be notched across the ½-inch (12 millimeters) surface prior to exposure. The notch shall be a 45-degree angle and the radius at the bottom shall be 0.010±0.002 inch (0.25±0.04 millimeters). The thickness of the material beneath the notch shall be uniform within ±0.002 (±0.05 millimeters) inch for all specimens and shall not be less than 70 percent of the specimen thickness. During exposure the notch shall face the radiation source.

(*2*) Plastic material shall be acceptable for safety glazing if the impact strength is not reduced by more than 25 percent during exposure. Some discoloration is permissible, but defects other than this discoloration shall not be permissible. No bubbles or other noticeable decomposition shall be permissible in the irradiated portion.

(B) *Organic-coated glass.* Specimens shall be judged satisfactory if they pass both the adhesion test and the tensile test described in paragraphs (e) (2) (ii) (B) (*1*) and (*2*) of this section.

(*1*) *Adhesion test (organic-coated glass only*—(*i*) *Specimens.* The specimens for this test are the three 2-inch by 6-inch (5 centimeters by 15 centimeters) weathered specimens and the three control specimens. The specimens shall be conditioned just prior to the performance of the adhesion test at 73°±2° F (23°±1° C) and 50±2 percent relative humidity for 24 hours.

(*ii*) *Apparatus.* The test apparatus shall consist of a constant-rate-of-extension-type (CRE) tensile tester with the moving crosshead set to move at 12 inches per minute (5 millimeters per second) and load range such that the average peel force will fall at 30 to 50 percent of full scale. A cutter shall be used containing new razor blades for cutting 1-inch (25 millimeter) wide specimens of the organic coating on the glass. The razor blades shall be used one time only.

(*iii*) *Procedure.* Using the razor cutter, cut a straight, 1-inch (25 millimeter) wide strip of the organic coating in the lengthwise direction of the glass specimen along and within ¼ inch (6 millimeters) of one edge. Peel back, cleanly and evenly, about 2 inches (50 millimeters) of one end of the 1-inch (25 millimeters) wide organic strip. Attach a strip of reinforced pressure-sensitive tape to the side of the organic strip opposite the adhesive, to extend this free end to about 8 inches (200 millimeters) in length. Place the end of the glass panel from which the organic strip was removed in the lower clamp of the tensile tester and the free end of the tape in the upper clamp. Peel the remainder of the organic strip from the glass mechanically and obtain a record of the peel force value. Determine and record the average pull force value for each specimen from the chart. Weathered and control specimens are to be tested alternately.

(*iv*) *Interpretation of results.* The organic-coated glass adhesion shall be judged satisfactory if the average adhesion value for the three weathered specimens is no less than 90 percent of the average adhesion value for the three control specimens.

(*2*) *Tensile strength test (organic-coated glass only).* (*i*) The specimen for this test are the same six 2-inch by 6-inch (5 centimeter by 15 centimeter) specimens used in the adhesion test.

(*ii*) *Apparatus.* The CRE tensile tester shall be used with the moving crosshead set to move at 2 inches per minute (0.8 millimeter per second) and the load range such that the specimens will break at 30 to 60% of full scale. A cutter shall be used containing new razor blades for cutting ½-inch (12 millimeter) wide specimens of the organic coating on the glass. The razor blades shall be used one time only.

(*iii*) *Procedure.* Using the ½-inch (12 millimeter) razor cutter, cut a straight strip of the organic coating in the lengthwise direction of the glass specimen for the full 6-inch (15 centimeter) length. Carefully peel this strip from the glass panel and test it for breaking strength in the tensile tester.

(*iv*) *Interpretation of results.* The organic coating tensile strength shall be judged satisfactory if the average tensile value of the three weathered specimens is no less than 75 percent of the average of the three control specimens. Weathered and control specimens are to be tested alternately.

(C) *Plastic (indoor service).* Specimens shall be judged satisfactory if, after the indoor aging test (paragraph (d) (2) (iii) of this section), they again pass the impact test (paragraph (d) (1) of this section).

§ 1201.5 Certification and labeling requirements.

(a) Manufacturers and private labelers of glazing materials covered by this Part 1201 shall comply with the requirements of section 14 CPSA (15 U.S.C. 2063) and regulations issued under section 14.

(b) Any glazing material that meets only the requirements of § 1201.4(e) (2) (ii) (C) entitled "Plastic (indoor service" shall bear the statement "INDOOR USE ONLY" as part of a permanent label.

(c) Organic-coated glass that has been tested for environmental exposure from one side only must bear a permanent label on the coating stating "INSTALL WITH THIS SURFACE INDOORS" and shall bear in the central 50 percent of the surface area the following message in letters at least ¼-inch (7 millimeters) high: "SEE PERMANENT LABEL FOR IMPORTANT MOUNTING INSTRUCTION." The latter message shall be attached to either side of the glazing by any means which shall ensure the message will remain in place until installation.

(d) It shall be contrary to this Part 1201 for anyone other than the ultimate consumer to remove any permanent label required by this Part 1201 from glazing material subject to this Part 1201.

§ 1201.6 Prohibited stockpiling.

(a) *Stockpiling.* For the purposes of this section, the term "stockpiling" means manufacturing or importing the affected products between the date of promulgation of Part 1201 in the FEDERAL REGISTER and its effective date (180 days after promulgation) at a rate significantly greater (prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section) than the rate at which the affected products were produced or imported during a base period (prescribed in paragraph (c) (2) of this section).

(b) *Prohibited acts.* Manufacturers, including fabricators, and importers of architectural products specified in § 1201.1(a) who incorporate glazing material into those products shall not incorporate glazing materials which do not comply with the requirements of this Part 1201 into such products between the date of issuance of this Part 1201 in the FEDERAL REGISTER and 180 days thereafter at a rate greater than the rate of production or importation during the base period (defined in paragraph (c) (2) of this section) plus ten percent.

(c) *Definitions.* As used in this § 1201.6:

(1) "Rate of production (or importation)" means the total number of affected architectural products incorporating glazing material not complying with this Part 1201 manufactured or imported during a stated base period.

(2) "Base period" means, at the option of the manufacturer or importer, any period of 180 consecutive days beginning on or after January 1, 1974, and ending on or before July 1, 1975.

Interested persons are invited to submit, on or before March 12, 1976, written comments regarding any aspect of the proposed standard. The Commission is interested in receiving comment on the technical aspects of the standard as well as comments on the need of the public for the consumer products subject to the standard and the probable effects of the standard upon the utility, cost, or availability of the products to meet the need. In this connection, the Commission's draft economic analysis is available for review in the Office of the Secretary. Such comment should be accompanied, to the extent possible, by

supporting data or documentation. Requests for confidentiality of documentation will be handled in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act as amended, 5 U.S.C. 552; the Commission's interim regulations issued under that Act, (39 FR 30298, August 21, 1974); and the provisions of section 6(a)(2) of the CPSA (15 U.S.C. 2055(a)(2)).

Interested persons will be afforded an opportunity to make an oral presentation of data, views, or arguments on any aspect of the proposed standard on March 8, 1976. The proceedings for the oral presentation will be held at 10:00 a.m. at the 6th Floor Hearing Room, 1750 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. The procedural regulations for oral presentations, 16 CFR Part 1109, promulgated October 14, 1975, (40 FR 48122), shall govern this proceeding.

All persons wishing to make an oral presentation should notify Richard Danca of the Office of the Secretary, 202–634–7700, no later than close of business February 26, 1976, for scheduling purposes. A summary or outline of each oral presentation should be filed with the Office of the Secretary at least 48 hours prior to the oral presentation.

Written submissions and any accompanying data or material should be submitted, preferably in five copies, addressed to the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207. Comments may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. Received comments and other relevant material may be seen in the Office of the Secretary, 10th floor, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., during working hours Monday through Friday.

Dated: February 4, 1976.

SADYE E. DUNN,
Secretary, Consumer Product, Safety Commission.

[FR Doc.76-3709 Filed 2-10-76;8:45 am]